FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

Democratic Whig General Committee .- A Meeting of this Committee will be held on Tuesday Evening, March 7, at the Breadway House at half past 7 o'clock. PHILIP HONE, Chairman. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, EDWARD E. COWLES, Secretaries.

IN IN IMILADELPHIA, The Tribune may be obtained frem E. W. Carr, at the office of the FORUM, Chesautst. In Troy, from Alfred Smith.

D' A Subscriber' writes from New Haven, Ct asking us to refresh the public recollection on the subject of the party character of the Pennsylvania Legislature which in 1836 chartered the U. S. Bank as a State Institution. In reply, we will briefly state that the House was Whig, or rather Anti-Masonic, having been elected by the Wolf and Mublemberg split in the opposite party; but the Senate was of the Jackson or Van Bureu party. Eight of the Senators of that party voted with the Whigs to charter the Bank, but were denounced for it and excommunicated by their We consider this recharter of the Bank, whether for good or evil, substantially an Anti-Jackson measure, as clearly as its original creation, in 1816, was an act of the Democratic party. The act of rechartering may have been injudicious, but we do not doubt that it was well intended. Dr 'Punctuality' is informed that No. IV. of Brande's Encyclopædia is promised next week.

We are indebted to Hon. Messrs. D. D. BARNARD, M. FILLMORE and H. VAN RENSSELAER, for valuable Public

TFor a notice of Furnham's Travels in Oregon-Speaker White's Valedictory-Appointments by the Governor &c., see Nirst Page.

Dr For ' Love at First Sight,' a Poem by Bulwer-Agricultural Improvements, &c., see Last Page.

The Late Congress. It is the hour of darkness to the Whig cause and its champions, and the Whig Congress just dissolved is called to bear the unjust reproaches of hollow friends and the bitter revilings of malignant enemies, especially of those who would fain conceal their venom under the deceptive guise of neuzrality. These calumnies will for a time prevail, but the truth will vet ultimately vindicate itself. Im partial History will yet award to the late Congress the praise of having done more good and less avilof having reformed more abuses and effected more retrenchments than any which has preceded it for twenty years. That it has not done every thing which was desired and hoped of it, is most sadly true. Paralyzed by the death of Harrison, rendered powerless by the treachery of Tyler, it has not been able to restore to the Country that adequate uniform Currency which is essential to its prosperity. It has not been able to secure to the States their rightful reversionary interest in the Pub lic Domain now that the Revolutionary Debt is discharged, and thereby protect them from that spoliation of their interest in the Public Lands which is sure to take place, and cannot long be averted. It has not effected all the Retrenchments which we deem desirable and proper; and, even more than this we regret that it has not effected a reduction of the Rates of Postage. But it has accomplished very much for the Country, and especially, for the persevering effort and painful sacrifices of feeling through which it triumphed over deadly hostility and darker treachery in establishing a PROTECT-

The able correspondent of the American (R M. T. H) in summing up the history of this Con gress, writes :

IVE TARIFF, of which the beneficent effects will be

more and more signally felt through many coming

years, does it deserve the approbation and grati-

tude of the People, by whom they will yet be ac-

"The Whig congress is remarkable for many peculiar circumstances, distinct and apart from political characteristics or acts. It has been in actual session more than one year and a quarter, being now in the sixteenth month of its legislative labors. No other Congress ever sat twelve months. This has sat more months, more weeks, more days, and more hours than any other since the beginning of the Government. It has made more speeches, done more business, received more petitions, examined more cases, made more reports, printed more documents, acted on more resolutions, passed more private bills, rejected more private bills, passed more public bills into acts and laws, rejected more public bills, had more bills vetocd, effected more and greater retrenchments, caused more reforms in the parliamentary rules, lost mere members by resignation, lost more by death, than any previous Congress. THIRTEEN have died. Seven have lost their wives by death during this Congress. NINE have married since their election. TWELVE or more have lost their children by death during that time. Seven Senators and twelve Representatives have resigned .-Or the twelve Representaives so resigning, three have been reelected to the same seats in this same Congress. Several have been very ill and near to death. One has had his leg broken. One [Mr. Spring of Ky] has had his ear bit off in a fight. Three have been talsely reported as dead; and published notices to that effect have been general Iv believed throughout the country for a time.

Seventh Congress, one has been President and one Vice President of the United States; two have been Secretaries of State, one Secretary of the Treasury, one Secretary of War, one Secretary of the Navy, one Postmaster General, two Attorneys General, four Ministers Plenipotentiary, two Speakers of former Houses of Representatives, fifteen Governors and Lieutenant Governors of States and Territories. Six more have been the candidates of their parties for Governors of States. Three have been unsuccessful candidates for the Presidency. Two others have in former periods been the candidates of their party for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Of the more distinguished men in this Twenty-

"Of the Members of the two Houses of this Congress, three were Members of Congress more then forty years ago. Others have been Members for more than twenty years in unbroken succession. Several others were Members more than thirty years ago. Several others more than twenty years ago. Three are mere than seventy years old. One is only twenty-eight.

"Of those who have been Members of this Congress and have been eminent in the public service, and who will not be Members of the next, I need only name CLAY, CALHOUN, Preston, Sergeant, Granger, Fillmore, Saltonstall, Morrow, (among the living.) Southard, Lewis Williams, and Lawreace, (among the dead,)-to show that the next Congress can not replace to the country what it loses in this. I might lengthen this list by the addition of many faithful, devoted, distinguished, honored and beloved patriots who now leave the public service, some for a brief interval, no doubt, but too many forever. The aggregate of fame, stability, fidelity and worth which this Congress has exhibited to the country, has been ' rarely equalisd-never excelled.'

But of those incidental and accidental peculiarities and distinctions of this Congress, the various circumstances above detailed from a memory especially inclined to treasure singular facts and coincidences,-may but serve for the entertainment of the idly curious. Far graver characteris ties, higher distinctions, more active virtues, and positive results-form the more solid memorial of this Congress and its lasting claim to the respect

and gratitude of this Nation. "This Whig Congress has sat four hundred and fifty days, -has passed more than four hun dred bills into Acts, (nearly twice as many as any previous Congress,) - made more than two thou-

sand Reports, occupying more than twenty-five thousand printed pages, and circulated several andred thousand copies of valuable documents among the people for their information on public

After a vigorous and able summary of the doings of Congress-its Reforms, its beneficent measures, including those defeated by the Executive Veto, &c. &c. with which we need not refresh the recollections of our readers-' R. M. T. H.' thus justly and forcibly concludes:

"Having thus done and suffered, thus long labored under abuse as unparalleled as their patience and industry and heroism, the WHIGS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, from serving their country here in this evil day and generation, return to their rest, to renew their labors no more! They came forth to this mission amid shoutings and popular exultations and triumphs. They return to obscurity and oblivion, in sorrow, disappointment, sadness and silence. But the people's hearts will return to them again when the cry of hireling factionaries has died away, and when the harvest of these unrequited toils is reaped by a renovated nation in calmer years. Though history, venal and false as it ever has been, should neglect and belie them, as it does the great and good of almost all past ages, the faithful memory and discerning judgement of the grateful and the just shall cherish them among patriot-confessors and martyrs, as those "or WHOM THE WORLD WAS NOT WORTHY.

We confess that we look with concern on the oss of so many of the ablest and best Members from the country's service. The large-souled, clear-headed STUART and SEMMERS of Virginia-Statesmen worthy of the palmiest days of the 'Old Dominion'-the intrepid STANLY and liberal minded Washington of N. C .- Smith of Indiana, one of the very best business Members of the Senate, with the eloquent J. L WHITE and LANE from the same State in the House-Pendleton of Ohio -BRIGGS of Massachusetts, the inflexible chamion of the Reduction of Postage, with SALTON-STALL, the originator of the present Tariff-TRU-MAN SMITH, TRUMBULL, and almost the entire Delegation from Connecticut-our own indefatigable and energetic FILLMORE, the Ajax of the House, with GRANGER, MORGAN, and nearly all our Delegation-these and many more of their stamp will be missed from the next Congress. How their places will be filled, we shall see here-

The Bankrupt Law.

The Bankrupt Law is dead, and sadly we say it, though we cannot blame Congress for its repeal, view of the feeling evinced throughout the Country. The People demanded the Repeal, and, though the demand was short-sighted and unwise Congress bowed to the popular will. For good or vil, we cannot doubt that the Repeal is the act of a majority of the People.

They will one day see that they have been too recipitate in this clamor for Repeal. The very arguments by which it was urged convince us the more that it ought not to have been done. The tories which reach us from every side of the ogueries of Bankrupts establish the necessity and he salutary effects of a Bankrupt Law. These knaves would never have been able to run so deeply a debt under a Bankrupt Law; they were shut off com future depredations had that law been preerved. Now they will recommence a career of xtravagance, and in a few years' be heels over nead in debt again-they or a fresh swarm just ike them. As a barrier to pernicious credits, the Bankrupt Law was of inestimable value. The very cases cited to us by our correspondent 'Old Cayuga' to prove the hurtfulness of a Bankrupt amely, those of rich men's heirs who a debt and then take the benefit of the Act-are ust such as this law would have cured. Such uen could have obtained no credit under a Bankupt Law but such as their approved personal iaegrity would have commanded. So of many other

'Old Cayuga' is puzzled to see the difference etween advocating a Bankrupt Law and justifyg State Repudiation. We will try to make him ee it. A Bankrupt Law compels the insolvent lebtor, whether willing or unwilling, to surrender all his property to his creditors; this is divided imong them, and then he is discharged from all arther legal liability, and alleged to carn for his amily. His debts are not paid; he still owes and is morally bound to pay them as fast as he is ble; but the law, having stripped him bare, delines to harrass him farther. Repudiation, on the other hand, is refusing to pay a debt or debts, while the debtor keeps all his property including hat which he has obtained from his creditors. In he one case, the debter g ves up all; in the other, ne keeps all and gives up nothing. If our friend can see no difference here, we must regret our inbility to exhibit the plainest and most important

TRALPH WALDO EMERSON reads the Lecure before the Mercantile Library Association this evening at the Tabernacle, upon 'Politics.' This s probably the last time Mr. Emerson will lecture n our city during the Season; it is also the closing Lecture of the Mercantile Course.

Lectures on Ireland, its Literature, History, &c. -embracing a review of the reign of Queen Elizbeth, and of the sufferings of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, and the Governmental polcy of England in that eventful period-will be letivered this evening by Mr. MOONEY at the Concert Hall. Mrs. McDouall, the popular pianist, will perform some favorite pieces of music. The occasion is eminently attractive.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION .-- We are inorined by the reporter of the Supreme Court, says the Saratoga Sentinel, that, in the case of Taylor . Porter and Ford, decided at the last January erm it was held, (Nelson, Ch. J., dissenting,) that the statute authorizing the laying out of private roads without the consent of the owners of the land over which they pass, is unconstitutional and void. The decision is calculated to affect important rights, and should be generally known.

Correction .- Lefevre, the infamous seducer of a young lady in Pennsylvania belonging to a congregation over which he professed to be Pastor, it seems was not a Minister of the Gospel. He was some time since expelled from the Association of Ministers, and that body at the same ime published a card warning the public against nim as a wicked and dangerous man. His exercise of the pastoral functions was itself a fraud and an imposition. We trust some legal method will be devised to punish him as his infamous villany

The store of Mr. G. W. Ortan, at Deep Creek, Va., was burned down, with all its contents, a few nights since. Loss \$1,500.

Tr We will have an additional supply of No. 1 of the ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE "on Wednesday morning. Copies of No. 2 may still be obtained at The Tribune office.

Frish Emigrants.

The following communication was sent to the Editor of the Sun on one day of last week, but its publication was refused. The high character of the gentlemen assailed, and the well known fact that all their interests are directly opposed to the course of conduct charged, should at least have secured them a hearing in the quarter where the attack was made. As it has been denied them, however, we cheerfully give it an insertion:

" IRISH EMIGRANTS .- An editorial article appeared in yesterday's Sun, charging emigrant shipping agents with a high handed fraud, of which they are most entirely innecent.

The Sun stated, on the authority, as it said, of some passengers now arriving here, that hand bills are being circulated in all parts of Ireland by those engaged in the shipping trade, falsely representing that laborers are in great demand in the United States, and that wages are high, in order to induce emigration. This allegation, however, is not only utterly destitute of foundation, but it directly reverses the fact, for the shipping agents anxiously endeavor to bring no more laborers into the United States than there is a fair demand for, as, were they to do otherwise, the loss would chiefly, if not entirely, fall on their own shoulders. The editor of the Sun no doubt received and believed the story as he gave it, but it is nevertheless a most unqulified falsehood from beginning to end, as no such hand bills as those he speaks of, or anything in their likeness, were ever circulated through Ireland, or any where else.'

The next day the following order was sent to the publisher, but received from him no attention -the advertisements appearing in his paper the day after as usual :-

New-York, March 2d, 1843.
To the Editor of the New-York Sun: Sin.—Please discontinue our advertisements in your paper, as we deem it inconsistent with rectitude of principle on your part, that while you should take large sums from us. for advertising one had long to the constant of from us, for advertising our business in its columns, you should, to suit some purpose best known to yourself, make this morning, a most base and malicious attack on all engaged in the passenger business in this city, and one which you cannot prove, as far as we are concerned.

We are, Sir, yours.

J. McMURRAY.

JNO. HERDMAN, W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT, ROCHE, BROTHERS & CO.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE .- It will be seen by an advertisement in our columns that Russell's magnificent Planetarium is to be exhibited by the American Institute five evenings this week at Nible's Garden. This evening Gen. TALLMADGE will deliver some introductory remarks in explanation of the objects of the Institute; and will be followed by Hon. HENRY MEIGS, who will speak upon some striking points of the science of Astronomy. Prof. Gouraud, well known to our citizens for his brilliant Lectures in explanation of the Planetarium will also speak to-night. Upon the following evenings addresses will be delivered by some of our most emisent and eloquent citizens, among whom are Rev. ROBERT BAIRD, who has recently returned from Russia and the East, where he has received more attention from crowned heads than any other private citizen from this country-and who is well known throughout the land as the devoted missionary of Temperance and Religion in distant nations; and several others. The direct purpose of this exhibition is to build up the Library of the Institute-one, we are sure, in which all our citizens will cordially unite. The Planetarium, however, should certainly be seen by every one before it is finally removed.

SARGENT'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE .- We earn that this new and richly embellished Magazine continues to meet with unabated success. The March number is enriched with one of the finest Mezzotints we have ever seen; and the April number is to contain a splendid copy from an original Painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, mover before engraved. The first edition of the March number of this magazine was exhausted a day or two after its appearance—so great was the demand.

The History of the French Revolution, by M. A. Theres, loss Prime Minister of France.

by M. A. THIERS, late Prime Minister of France, No. 13, is just published by I. Post, 88 Bowery Three more numbers complete it.

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK, being No. 15 of Sir Walter Scott's Novels complete for 25 cents each, has been issued by I. Post.

KINNEE's Quarterly Law Compendium, No. 1, and A Digest of the U. S. Criminal Code, by Asa Kinnee-each a small pamphlet-have been published by E. B. Turner, Law-Book Agent.

The U. S. BRIG SOMERS, a splendid Lithograph, has been issued by J. D. Lockwood, 5

MARCO PAUL'S 'Travels and Adventures in will reward, a large auditory. Pursuit of Knowledge-City of New-York,' 155 Broadway: Also, No. 2 of 'The Boys' and Girls' Magazine, Edited by Mrs. Colman.

says that a suit brought by Mary Conrad against Josiah B. Williams for breach of promise of marringe, was recently tried at that village and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$8,000 damages. The Evening Journal has it \$300, which is probably correct With a few examples like this promises will become perhaps rarer than they are at present. This case was conducted for the plain-A Lecture, in continuation of the series of tiff by Mark H. Sibley, Esq. of Canandaigua, and for the defence by Jeshua A. Spencer of Utica.

Hostile Indians have made their appearance near Waccassassee, Florida. They are remnant of Hal Pata's band-only ten or twenty in number. Fifty have just embarked at Cedar Keys for New Orleans. The line of posts between Fort Fanning and Pilatka has been broken up.

Two young men named John and Johnson Gage were drowned in Canandaigua Lake, Ontario Co., a few days since by breaking through the feet front by about 60 feet deep. ice while hunting ducks.

Major Antoine Dequindre, a soldier of the last war, died a few days since at Detroit.

[OFFICIAL.] APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senats. John C. Spencer of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Walter Forward, resigned. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, now Minister of the United States at London, to be Commissioner to China. William W. Irwin, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, in the place of J. R. Jackson, de-

George Brown, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

Altert Smith, of Maise, to be Commissioner, in conformity to the sixth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the 9th day of

August, 1842. CONSULS. N. Berry, for Lyons, in the place of S. Allinson, resigned.

John Hartman, for Baracoa, in the place of F. H. McReady, resigned.

William H. Vesey, of New York, for Lisbon, in the place

of Israel P. Huichiason, resigned.

Morgan L. Smith, of New York, for Velasco, in the place of A. M. Green, resigned.
Charles Thompson, Jr., of Massachusetts, for Merida and Sisal, in Yucatan.
Henry Mahler, of New York, for Zurich.

Franklin Gage, of Maine, for Cardenas.

James B. Higginson, of Massachusetts, for Calcut'a.

John Black, for the city of Mexico, in the place of W. B. Jones, resigned.

Geo. W. rell, of New York, for Westphalia and the Prussian provinces of the Rhine.
Frederick List, of Philadelphia, for the Kingdom of Wur-

MARSHAL.

Edward Harden, to be Marshal of the United States for Georgia, in the place of William J. Davis, whose commission has expired.

The Nominations.

The following are the proceedings of the Senate apon the rejection of Messrs. Wisz and Cushing, for the offices to which they were respectively nominated by President Tyler:

To the Senate of the United States : I nominate to the Senate Henry A. Wise of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of His Majesty the King of the French, in the place of Lewis Cass, resigned. JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, February 27, 1843.

YEAS-Messrs, Archer, Buchanan, Calboun, Choate, Cuth-bert, evans, Fulton, King, McDuffe, Sturgeon, Talimadge and Walker-12. Nays-Mesers, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Graham, H son, Huntington, Kerr, Mangun, Merrick, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White and Woodbridge—24.

To the Senate of the United States :

In submitting the name of Henry A. Wise to the Senate for the Mission to France, I was led to do so by consideration of his high talent, his exalted character and great moral worth. The country, I feel assured, would be represented at Paris, in the person of Mr. Wise, by one wholly unsurpassed in exalted patriotism and well fitted to be the represemative of this country abroad. His rejection by the Senate has caused me to reconsider his qualifications, and I see no cause to doubt that he is eminently qualified for the station. I feel it, therefore, to be my duty to re-nominate him.

I nominate Henry A. Wise of Virginia to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Majesty the King of the French, in place of Lewis Cass, resigned. JOHN TYLER.

March 3, 1843.
YEAS—Messrs. Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, McDuffie, Sevier, Sturgeon and Walker—2.
NATS—Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Glayton, Conrad, Gratts. Crittenden, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Lina, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Perter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White and Woodbridge—25.

To the Senate of the United States : I nominate Henry A. Wise of Virginia, to be Minister to France in place of Lewis Cass, re-JOHN TYLER.

YEAS-Messrs. Cuthbert and Walker-2.
NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Grafts, Grittenden, Dayton, Grabam, Henderson, Huntington, Linn, Mangun, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Sevier, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White and Woodbridge-29.

To the Senate of the United States : I nominate Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, to Sacretary of the Treasury, in place of Walter JOHN TYLER. Forward, resigned. Washington, March 2, 1843.

YEAS-Messrs. Butes, Buchanan, Calhoun, Choate, Cuthhert, Evans, Fulion, King, McDuffe, McRoberts, Rives, Svier, Sturgeon, Talimadge, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, and White-19.

Nays-Messrs, Alien, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Renton Raysian, Courted Crafts, Criticades, Grander Control Courted Control Co on, Berrien, Clayton, Courad, Crafts, Critt ham, Henderson, Huotington, Kerr, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Moreh ad, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indians, Sprague, Tappan, and White—27.

To the Senate of the United States:

In submitting to you the name of Caleb Cushing as Secretary of the Treasury, I did so in full view of his consummate abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, and full capacity to discharge, with honor to kimself and advantage to the country, the high and important duties appertaining to that department of the Government. The respect which I have for the wisdom of the Senate has caused me again, since his rejection, to reconsider his merits and his qualification :. This review has satisfied me that I could not have a more able adviser in the administration of public affairs, or the country a more faithful officer.

I feel it, therefore, to be my duty to recommend

I nominate Caleb Cushing to be Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Walter Forward, re-March 3d, 1843.

YEAS-Messrs Bates, Calboun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, McDuffie, Rives, Sevier, Stargeon, and Walker-10.
NAYS-Messes. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard,
Benton, Bersien, Clayton, Conrad, Craft, Crittenden, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana,
Sprague, Tappan, White, and Woodbridge-27.

To the Senate of the United States:

The Powhatan Mansion House, at Richmond, Va. occupied by Robert A. Mayo, Esq. said to be built on the site of King Powhatan's wigwam, was burned down a few days since. It was insured for \$10,000, which was not sufficient to

Mr. V. CLIREHUGH, assisted by the Misses Cumming as Vocalists, and by Mr. A. Philips on the Piano, will give a Musical Entertainment at the Apollo concert room, 410 Broadway, this evening, in which a great number of the most admired Scottish Songs and Melodies will be given. We cannot doubt that it will attract, as we are sure it

The Washington Correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer states that Mr. ARCHER announced in the Senate, that he was authorized BREACH OF PROMISE. - The Ithaca Chronicle to say that Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER intended soon to resign his place in the Cabinet.

FIRE .- A fire occurred last night in the basement of house No. 3041 Water-street, occupied as an emigrant boarding-house. It was confined to the basement, and but trifling damage sustained.

THE LAW REPORTER for March has just been published by Bradbury, Soden & Co. No. 127 Nassau-st. Its leading article is a long examination of the celebrated Latimer case which has excited so much feeling, especially in Massachusetts.

The flood in the Red River had materially subsided at the latest advices.

REFORMATION .- The vast rum distillery belonging to Jacob Cram, E-q., in this city, has been closed for some months, and the vast warehouse is now being converted into dwelling houses. It was originally constructed that it might be thus altered with facility. It will make about thirteen commodious three story brick dwellings, each 25

For The Tribane. Mr. Editor :- On looking over your paper, I have observed that Milk has been the subject of much comment, particu-larly "Goshen Milk." How is it possible for Milk to be brought so far and retain its sweetness, unless there is some 'chemical preparation" in it, when it cannot be brought in Summer, from Dairies only a tew miles distant, milked from the Cow at 12 o'clock, and by the time it gets to our tea-table has been known to sour? Being personally acquainted with the Dairy in question, I know none can be more perfect in neatness. And I know it is impossible for Milk to keep long in Summer, (those very hot days,) unless the "preparation" is in with plenty of water from the "Crystal Spring." I have seen it keep through the hottest days for a week and did not sour, and it might have stopped until this time and would not; it was beautiful to look at, but I am afraid of such Milk, and would say to the Public, Beware! Nothing so injurious as bad Milk. Half the Milk sold here, styled "Goshen," is not so; they hail Milkmen returning to their homes, and buy the dregs, which they ell at their Depots. Milk at sixpence is cheap Curtail your expenses in something else. Consider the time a Milk. man rises in Summer, (1 o'clock.) Who ever heard the thunder roar, the lightning flash, and did not see the Milkman in the pelting storm harrying to be in time for tea! (Would any one wait his tea?) Pause and consider-can such men work for nought ! Hard indeed is the Milkman's f-te. I would blush to ask a man to take four cents for good Milk. A GRAHAMITE lt* TT Rev. Hosea Ballou, appointed a Member of the

Board of Overseers of Harvard University, is not Rev. H. B. of Boston, but Rev. Hosea Ballon, 2d, of Roxbury, another Universalist Clergyman, of eminent scholastic attainments, to which the other makes no pretension. It is remarked that this is the first appointment of a Clergyman to that Boardof any other than the Congregational order. New=Yerk Legislature. FRIDAY, March 3.

The SENATE, at its afternoon session, took up Mr. FAULKNER's bill in relation to the N. Y. and Erie Railroad. Soveral slight amendments were adopted and the bill was reported to the Senate. The amendment of Mr. PLATT, making the road a State work, was rejected, 5 to 21. Several other amendments were moved and rejected, and the SATURDAY, March 4.

In SENATE, Mr. Rugen moved to refer the bill in relation to the N. Y. and Erie road to the Attorney General for his opinion as to whether a vote of two-thirds is required to make it a law. Lost, 11 to 16. Mr. FRANKLIN introduced a memorial from the Mayor, &c. of New-York, for a revision of the assessment law; and Mr. Lott brought forward a remenstrance from the Mayor, &c. of Brooklyn against the passage of the law to tax nonresidents of the city of New-York.

A motion by Mr. Porten providing for the adournment of the Legislature on the 28th March, was carried. Mr. Dickinson's resolutions of inquiry concerning interests, loans, &c. on the canal, were adopted. Mr. Purnam reported in favor of the canal contractors whose labors have been suspended by the stoppage of the work: and a motion to make it the order of the day for Monday was

The bill to aid the construction of the N. Y. and Eric Railroad came up for its third reading. It was passed by a vote of 19 to 9. Mr. Ruger appealed from the decision of the Speaker that it was passed and spoke at length in favor of his appeal until the Senate adjourned.

In Assumbly, Mr. Jones reported against the petition that a sentence to the State Prison shall dissolve the marriage contract, to which the House agreed. The Bank Commissioners Bill then came in, the question being on Mr. Stimson's amendment. The Speaker spoke at some length upon it chiefly denying that there was any split in the Loco-Foco party, or any distinction as conservative and radical of which he was aware. He denied having intended any disrespect either to the House when he characterized the appointment of Commis sioners by the Legislature as a scrub-race, or to the People when he alluded to 'pig-ringers.' Mr. LELAND sharply replied to him and thus luminously drew the line of division between the two branches of the Loco party:

"The difference between the true Democrats (or pig "The difference between the true Democrats (or pig ringers, if that is to be their name,) and Conservatives is, that the former legislate for principle, the latter have no principle and go for interest. These are your men, who change their views with every season, like the animal who yearly sheds its skin, and like that animal, are ever found on the sunny side of the fence. Any man who watched the proceedings of this House for the first live weeks, might on the sunny side of the lence. Any than who watched the proceedings of this House for the first two weeks, might have seen that a pestilential atm sphere was abroad—the same that was paramount in this House from 1831 to 1837, when under a Conservative admi Istration, there was one wild scramble for banks, and the boast of those who veted for them was that they were to be allowed to take stock!

"The same aristocratic and high-handed measures then the way that they have easied here—the same subser-The same aristocratic and nighthanded measures then rile, were sought to be re-enacted here—the same subserviency and sycophancy to the Central power, it was attempted to make the passport to office. It was sought to make the fountains of justice in both Houses a stagnant pool which Conservatism might go and bathe itself, swim nost naturally in a sea of corruption."

The Assembly here adjourned.

Naval Court Martial on board the U. S. ship North Carolina.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment, and the record being read, Henry King was recalled by Commander Mackenzie to testify as to the orders given respecting the hauling of the brace at the time the topmast was carried away, and Small's conduct relating thereto. He corroborated what had been stated by previous witnesses.

Themas Dickenson, carpenter's mate, was then called and sworn. His examination did not elicit I nominate Caleb Cushing as Secretary of the any facts differing at all from his testimony as givn before the Court of Inquiry

Captain Sands, attached to the Navy Yard, was then called and examined as to the construction, apacity and accommodations of the Somers, she having been fitted out at the Navy Yard under his superintendence. His testimony was a mere reiteration of that given by him before the Court of

Purser Heiskell was then recalled for cross-examination by the Judge Advocate. Before his examination was finished, the Court adjourned till this morning (Tuesday.)

INPLUENCE OF SOLAR ECLIPSES ON ANIMALS .-M. Arago, in his account to the Academy of Sciences of the solar eclipse of 8th July last, stated that he had often heard accounts of birds dying from the mere influence of an eclipse of the sun; but could scarcely credit the statement, as they could only die from fear; and the discharge of a gun ought to frighten them much more, and yet it is certain that it does not kill them, unless they are actually hit. One of M. Arago's friends made the following experiment: He placed five linnets in a cage, they were lively and active, and fed up to the moment of the eclipse; when the eclipse had terminated three of them were dead.

A dag was kept fasting from morning; immedietely before the eclipse he was offered food and fell on it greedily; but when the dusk commenced he suddenly ceased eating.

The horned cattle in the fields seemed affected with a kind of vague terror; during the eclipse they lay down in a circle, their heads being arranged toward the circumference, as if to face a common danger.

The darkness influenced even the smallest aninals. M. Fraisse observed a number of mice which were running briskly, become suddenly still when the eclipse began.

TREATY WITH MEXICO .- Among the Executive proceedings in the Senate towards the close of the Session of Congress was the ratification of a convention lately concluded at the city of Mexico between the diplomatic representatives of the United States and that Government, the terms of which are said to be honorable and eligible to both nations .- [Nat. Intel.

The publication of Mr. FARNHAM's TRAVELS over the Rocky Mountains and through Oregon, has been delayed beyond the time of its asnouncement, in consequence of the appearance of the Report of LIEUTENANT WILKES to the Secretary of the Navy, on the Examination of Oregon Teritory by the Exploring Expedition. This important Pub ic Document will be inserted entire in the concluding Chapter of Mr. Faruham's Work, and although the book i swelled considerably beyond what was originally an nonneed, yet the price will remain at twenty-five cents per single copy, or five copies for one dollar. It will be ready for delivery on Saturday morning. Orders must invariably be accompanied with the cash.

Dr. Lardner's Lectures.-The numerous orders received for this popular work within the last month have rendered it necessary to put another edition to press, which will be published in the course of a few days This edition will be introduced by a SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE, by THOMAS THOMSON, M D., F R. S., L & E., ac. &c., Regias Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow. This splendid work, which is as elegantly written as it is in cidly arranged, emb. aces the following subjects. INTRO OCCTORY REMARKS - MATHEMATICS - Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra- Of Observation and Experiment-Mechanics -Astronomy-Optics-Hydrostatics,&c-Electricity-Magnetism-Chemistry-Giving a Historical Sketch and Gene ral Summary of the Principles of each of the foregoing branches of Science. Price for the whole, including Lard ner's Lectures, 25 cents per single copy. Postmasters and others will receive five copies for \$1

Persons wishing to purchase the new cheap publications of the day, will find them all at the publication office of the Tribune, No. 160 Nassan-street, opposite the City BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, March 6-P. M. A very small amount of husiness was done in Stocks to day. Pesnsylvania State Fives and Tennessee Bonds bon declined, and continue to hang very heavy in the market particularly to the latter. The following sales occurred \$100 City Fives, 1262, 944; 50 shares Farmers, and Mechan

ics' Bank 254: \$500 State Fives, 1870, 394; 10 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad 62; \$5,000 Tennessee Bonds 865. Treasury Notes were in good demand to-day. A sale \$3,000 took place at 14 premium, and another of \$10,000 11 premium. Exchanges still continue dull, with but little variation

rates. The following are some of the quotations today Boston and New-York, par a j premium ; Baltimore, iti discount; Richmond and Savarnah, 1 dis.; Charlesto, dis. Mobile, 20 a 22 dis.; New-Orleans, par a prem Cincinnati and Nashville, 2 dir. American Gold, i premiom ; Spanish Dollars, 3 prem.

Another grand rally of the triends of HENRY CLAY WIL take place to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at the Heat Quarters of the National Clay Club. The Whigs of Phila. delphia never were more firmer united than at present, and the efforts now making in behalf of the distinguished too of Kentuck, 1st indeed be gratifying to ever lover of h Country and its Institutions.

The bill recently presented in the House of Represent tives of this State, by a miserable tap-room member from the County, AcGawan, changing the time and manner of electing the various officers of the city, such as the Mayor, members of Council, &c., is a detestable effort, worthy of its originator, to insult and wrong the Whigs of Philadel phia, and should receive the spontaneous condemnation of all honorable men. The bill of mortality for our city and districts during the

past weee, has been unusually large, there being to less

Another verdict, arising out of the last August riots has been rendered in the Supreme Court. Smith, the owner of the Hall which gave rise to the outbreak, obtained damages to the amount of \$4724. This makes something like \$1200 the county has been compelled to pay, for the violence of an infuriated mob!

than 159 deaths. From consumption alone, 29.

A salute, in honor of the rejection of 'Tom' Smith, as Collector of this port, was fired this afternoon from Racestreet wharf.

We have now quite an array of vessels up for fereign ports-six-a much larger number than I have notited a one time, for the last four months. The new barque Childe Harold, for China, clears on the 10th inst.

The excitement in and about the Court House this morn. ig, was very great. Hundreds of people were drawn to gether with the expectation of witnessing a conflict between the Judges of the new and one of the Judges of the old Court, which, thank Heaven! terminated its existence o-day. However, all passed off peaceably, Judge Doise onsidered it the best plan to keep away. The new Conn was thoroughly organized at 10; o'clock, when Judge King charged the Grand Jury in a very plain and concise manper. His Honor was particularly pointed towards the van. and I might almost countless, number of grog-shops that abound in the city and districts; and invited scarching somtiny among them. Judge Parsons-who enters upon his new station with signal ability-will try the present term. He gave the Attorney-General, his Deputies, and the Cosstables of the Court, a lecture, which, I should think the

would not soon forget. The appointment of Calvin Blythe, as Collector of this Port, continues to be the topic of much conversation among men of all parties. What changes he will make it is diffcult to tell; but certain it is, they most first receive the sanction of John Tyler! There was a great gathering of Holahau's Democrats,' as the rowdy portion of the Lon-Poco party here are termed, at their Head Quarters, that morning. Petitions are already circulating among the faithful,' and I saw one actually demanding a situation from Judge Blythe ' for services rendered the party !smith goes to Washington, where a cleruship has been retered him.

James Madison Porter left here this morning for Wastngton City, to take charge of the War Department, made vacant by Mr. Speccer's promotion. An afternoon paper says the appointment of Judge Porter is another 'newen dence of the friendly feeling entertained by the President for the Democracy of Pennsylvania, which cannot but prote highly grateful to th. m'!

U. S. SUPREME COURT...... March 4, 1843.
No. 55. Win. J. Minor et ux, plaintiffs in error, vs. T. Tibotson.—The argument of the motion to dismiss this without orson.—The argument of the marker against the motion, and concluded by Mr. Wenster in support of the same.

No 23 The U. S. Bank et al., app. vs. David Peters et al. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Sergeant for app.

GA. THOMAS SMITH, Esq. has, we under stand, been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to be Chief Clerk of the Department, vice Mr [Nat. Int. SIMMS, deceased.

Court Calendar This Day

CIRCUIT COURT .- Nos. 33, 97, 141, 159, 161 123, 119, 95, 152, 67, 69, 146, 125, 136, 158, COMMON PLEAS .- Nos. 34, 42, 47, 68, 30, 43,

88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 95, 99. City Enteiligence.

MONDAY, March 6. BOARD OF ALDERMEN .- STATED MEETING .-The President being still confined to his house by sickness Ald. LEE was called to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approval.

PETITIONS REFERRED .- Of Wm. Holdredge for a lear of Fulton Ferry. Of the New-York and Eric Ballott Company for a lease of the dock foot of Duane-street. Re nonstrance of citizens against the union of all the Ner-York and Brooklyn Ferries. Of the Street Contractors for an ordinance relative to the letting off of Croton Water from the bydrants. For the erect ion of public bydrant at the corner of Houston and Norfolk-streets; corner of Wash ngton and Watt-streets; in Gansevoort-street; corner of Ferry and Cliff: corner of Mulberry and Hester, and corper of Grand and Chrystie-streets. Of Thomas D. Hove and others to have Engine Company No 37 reinstated and their engine returned. Of owners of property in Herestreet to have it repaired between Orange and Malberystreets. Of sundry persons for correction of tax. To have Forty-seventh-street regulated. Of H. Barrow for a least of a stall in Clinton Market. For public hydrants corners Mott and Pell-streets, and Essex and Grand-streets.

A communication was received from H. Vandervoor, Esq., Clerk of the General Sessions, enclosing the present of the late Grand Jury relative to the configement of vitnesses in the same prison with the criminals: referred Invitations were received from the Young Ladies Traperance Hand-in-Hand Society to attend their Content Croton Hall: accepted. To attend the anniversary of the New-York Lying in Asylum: accepted. To attend a Concert of the Junior Lafayette Temperance Society. REPORTS .- On the petition to prohibit runners for sumoats, backs, cabs, &: , and in favor thereof: adopted in

navor of erecting an Alms-House, &c. &c. on Blacksch Island, and to appoint commissioners to erect said buildings also, to apply to the Legislature for an act for that purpose laid on the table. In favor of regulating a portion of the Ninth Avents

adopted. In favor of regulating parts of Twenty fourth and Twen y-fifth-streets : adopted. In favor of remitting the tax of George A. Wilts, J.

Douglass, Mary Dixon, Roland Tinkham, Semuel T. M. liams, William S. Ross, Caleb Leverien, Trustees of the B e: med Dutch Church, John Clay, James Failmadge, his ert Miller, John Hoisten, D. W. Catlin, John D. Wend everally adopted. Adverse to the petitions asking a remission of tax of \$00

vid Barton, Obadiah Ayres, James B. Reynolds, John Gh con, Mrs. Hutchings, Waher C. Green: severally adopted In favor of regulating a portion of Twenty-thard-at-On the accountability of Executive Committees order

The following petitions were presented on leave:

lierks of the Lower Police Office, remonstrating again, the reduction of salaries. Of Graham Policy to remove in remains of his mother. Of Patrick Carran to dig of se plus earth in the street near Eighteenth-street and Eighth Avenue. For a public hydrout in Mott-street, gg Walker. Ut George L. Schuyler for the privilege of and Liberty-street pier.

A communication was received from the Superint of Streets, stating that bells and horns had been farmed to the collectors of coal askes and garbage; ordered on the Document No. 88 was called up, being for the better po tection of the Croton Water Works, and making it a postly of \$20 for mouthorized persons to open a hydrau; adopted A communication was received from the Chy Imper with the returns of charcoal and wood inspected; orete

RESOLUTIONS .- By Ald. Purdy, That the Committee Arts, Sciences, &c. inquire into the expediency of press ing a standard of colors to the First Regiment Light Hirs Artillery : adopted

CHARGE OF MURDER AT SEA. - Complaint we to-day made at the United States Marshal's Office, by of the crew of the brig Caroline Pratt, charging Capital Rice, or that vessel, with Wilfor Murder, in prov istance being furnished to one of the crew who had him overboard, by which he was drowned. The same of the seaman was Jos ph Harvey. The complaint alleges is the circumstance occurred at sea during a clear day on the recent voyage of the vessel from Apalachicola-that he